

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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## THE ONE MORE CHANCE.

IF THERE IS A SPARK of the all-too-rare quality of greatness in his heart, Peter Berche will give to Samuel McIntyre a lifetime of devoted service. Mr. McIntyre has saved Berche from a term of years in the state prison; he has saved this man's wife from sorrow, his children from humiliation and contempt which would have been visited upon them through the fault of their father. By his action in the case of Berche Mr. McIntyre has saved the holiest, most sacred of man-made institutions—a home.

Harassed by debt, Berche some time ago sold rich ore which he had stolen from the Mammoth mine, of which Mr. McIntyre is manager and principal owner. He was caught, of course, as nearly all evildoers are caught, sooner or later. To the credit of Berche it must be said that he did all he could to make restitution. At the instance of one of his victims, L. A. Copeland, he returned to Mr. McIntyre as much as he could lay hands on of the money he had received for the stolen ore.

Then he offered to mortgage his little home in order to raise the balance. To this Mr. McIntyre would not consent. Instead, he gave Berche a position in the Mammoth mine where he can earn enough money to support his family in comfort and eventually discharge the McIntyre indebtedness. Berche is there at work now and, as we said at the beginning, if he has a spark of gratitude in his heart he will render the most faithful service.

We are optimistic enough to believe he will work faithfully and well, and that he will be as honest as any man in Mr. McIntyre's employ. There is every reason why he should be faithful and honest, none why he should not display those qualities. He has been given a chance to save his home, his family and, in time, to clear his name. In all probability he will not fail again.

So many men would win the battle of life if they had the one more chance that has been given to Berche and so few get it. Every day in this country we see men consigned to prison cells who have sinned but once, and then under the stress of a great temptation. Our penitentiaries are full of such people. Perhaps, if they had been given the other chance they would have become exemplary citizens. Failing another trial they are outlaws, convicts, criminals.

Even as it is easier to make good men out of bad men by treating bad men like men, so more men have been reformed through this other chance than through prison terms. Of course there is a limit to leniency as there is a limit to all things, but in the cases of first offenders, where extenuating circumstances are brought out, we do not believe society is ever harmed by tempering justice with mercy.

## INFANTS ARE NOT DAMNED.

WHILE THERE WAS NEVER much doubt about the adoption of the revised Presbyterian creed by the general assembly of that church at Los Angeles, it will nevertheless be a source of deep gratification to know that the entire creed, and especially that portion relative to infant damnation, has been adopted. There never was a more cruel, heartless doctrine than that contained in the theory that unbaptized infants who die go to hell.

The section of the revised creed, which applies to infants, is as follows: "Also it is not to be regarded as teaching that any who die in infancy are lost. We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the spirit who works how and where he pleases."

It is hard to believe that any Presbyterian ever seriously thought that sinless infants were forced to spend eternity in torment for the reason that a rite of the church had not been performed upon them. Such a belief is repugnant to all civilized ideas. If the God who rules over us all is so cruel, so unjust, so unlovable as to send infants who have never had a chance to accept salvation to hell, then heaven will be a very sparsely populated community.

To believe in infant damnation is practically to believe that nobody can go to heaven. What could be purer than the soul of an infant? What opportunity has a child, dying in infancy, to soil that which was given it unspotted by its Maker? How would the world judge a man who meted out to babes the same punishment accorded to adults? And have we not a right to expect from God, who knows human weakness and human frailties, human temptations and human proneness to err a greater, cleaner, purer, more merciful justice than man could render?

The mother who has been told that her unbaptized infant is in hell because it was not baptized loses her faith in God and her hope of a place in heaven. In the woe and the anguish that is with her night and day that woman, if given her choice and if she truly believed her baby was in hell, would go to hell in preference to heaven.

But the barbarous written doctrine—we cannot believe it was ever more than a written doctrine—is expunged from the record now and a reasonable, rational doctrine has taken its place. Let us hope the action of the general assembly will be retroactive in character so that it may include the infants who have died unbaptized since the world began. And whether it is retroactive or not, we believe that if there is a place of many mansions these infants are all there today.

## GOLD BASIS FOR MEXICO?

IF THE PLANS ANNOUNCED by Senor Jose Y. Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, do not miscarry, it will not be long before Mexico is practically on a gold basis. Senor Limantour himself denies this assertion, but in the final analysis no other conclusion is possible. He says that 100,000,000 new Mexican dollars are to be coined. Back of it will be a gold deposit of \$25,000,000. The present dollar will no longer be recognized as Mexican money but will, instead, be classed as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage of silver will be abolished. The \$25,000,000 gold deposit will be to guarantee the stability of the new dollars, making them always worth 50 cents in American money.

"We are not trying to make Mexico a gold country," says Senor Limantour. "For many and varied reasons such an effort would be futile. The undertaking would be foolish. A country of whose exports 40 per cent is silver, a country whose silver production has, through all the generations, been the foremost constituent of national wealth, is barred from any such venture as from time to time is thoughtlessly suggested by some monometallist prophets."

Nevertheless, it is difficult to see why, if Mexico does adopt the measure proposed by Limantour, it will not, to all intents and purposes be as much a gold country as the United States. The credit of the government is to be placed behind the new silver issue just as the credit of the government is placed behind its bonds and other obligations. Silver now stands by itself in Mexico.

Under free and unlimited coinage—which, be it remembered, Limantour proposes, as a part of his plan, to abolish—the value of a silver dollar in Mexico has been the value of the silver contained in it, just as the value of a gold dollar here is the value of the gold in it. This value has fluctuated from time to time with the increase or decrease in the supply of silver, but Mexico has always been a prosperous nation. It has grown as few republics have grown, notwithstanding this so-called handicap.

There are endless possibilities of disaster in the sudden change proposed by Limantour. The cessation of free coinage will demonetize silver at once. It will make millions of dollars into merchandise and throw on the Mexican market a flood of silver that can hardly fail to seriously reduce its price. So the minister of finance may expect a great deal of opposition because, no matter what he says, his purpose is plain. He intends to demonetize silver if he can.

A good many Salt Lake young people will this week be "standing with reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet." And some of them won't have nearly as reluctant feet as they would have us believe.

A message from Manila says there is considerable unrest in that city. Wouldn't an item to the effect that the press of Manila was restless have a much higher news value?

## COURT STOPS PRESS MUZZLER.

THE SUPREME COURT of the Philippines has put a quietus on the effort of government officials to muzzle the newspapers of the islands through the seditious act. In the case reviewed by the court the editors of a Manila newspaper were defendants. They had criticized sharply some actions by the Philippines commission and made a personal attack on Benito Legarda, who is a native member of that body.

The lower court found the editors guilty of treason and fined them \$1,000 each, with the additional penalty of six months in prison. A similar sentence was imposed for Legarda's benefit, making fines of \$2,000 each and prison sentences of twelve months' each for the editors. The supreme court has just decided that the fine and imprisonment for treason cannot stand, but the Legarda penalty was not set aside because it was a case of personal libel.

The supreme court declares that criticism of the official acts of government officers, however severe, cannot be construed as treason, and that decision will be concurred in by fair-minded people everywhere. Of the merits of the personal libel case we have no knowledge, but it is fair to presume that a jury was competent to decide whether or not Legarda was criminally libeled. However, that is beside the real question.

In holding that official acts are proper subject for criticism the court simply takes the constitutional view. Had the case been decided otherwise, there would have been an end to the freedom of the press in this republic for the Philippines decision could, on occasion, have been extended to the United States. The only safeguard of the people is a free press.

If the day ever comes when newspapers will not be allowed, fearlessly and frankly, to criticize public officers, that day will see the beginning of the end of the republic. Free governmental institutions cannot exist in the same land with less majesty. The head of this government is a citizen, chosen from among citizens, any one of whom is his equal before the law. His elevation to office does not hedge him with any divinity. Though chief magistrate, he is still but a citizen.

And the same thing is true, though to a more marked extent, of lesser officials. Still, if we cannot criticize the high officials we cannot criticize the humbler, for the law cannot recognize distinction of class. The Philippine decision is a wise one and, coming just now, it is as fortunate for the people as it is wise.

## ALLEGED CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

MR. SAMUEL A. MATTHEWS of Chicago announces a discovery which, if all he claims for it is true, will be of incalculable benefit to the human race. Dr. Matthews believes he has discovered a specific for tetanus, or lockjaw. Although cases are on record where lockjaw was cured, such instances are so rare that it may be regarded as an almost inevitably fatal disease.

Dr. Matthews has been making a practical application of the theories advanced by Professors Jacques Loeb and Albert P. Matthews of the University of Chicago, who declare that the action of inorganic salts on the tissues of the body is electrical. Professor Matthews has also advanced the theory that there is a rhythmic action in all the tissues of the body just as in the heart, and that this activity can be stimulated or impeded as the heart action is increased or impeded.

In applying these theories Dr. S. A. Matthews prepared a solution of some of the salts mentioned by the professors and began his investigations on rabbits and various other animals. Fatal doses of tetanus toxin were injected into several rabbits and the disease ensuing was allowed to run unchecked for many hours. Then injections of the salt solution were used and in every case the animal recovered. It is said that the solution seemed to cleanse the tissues thoroughly.

As lockjaw, fortunately, is a rare disease, Dr. Matthews has had no opportunity to observe the effect of his solution on a human patient. The injections might not cure a man or woman or child, although they have cured rabbits, because the efficacy of a remedy upon the human system cannot be determined absolutely from experiments conducted solely with the lower animals. Until, therefore, Dr. Matthews is able to announce that he has cured somebody of lockjaw, there must necessarily be some doubt about the merit of his remedy.

In any event there is room for hoping for the best. Even in curing rabbits of lockjaw Dr. Matthews has made some progress, and if he can cure men he will rightly be called a benefactor of mankind. So many diseases once regarded as practically incurable are now looked upon almost as trifling ailments that it is possible to hope for anything in that line. We wish Dr. Matthews all possible success in his undertaking.

Humanly speaking, it is not good ethics to blow one's own horn, but The Herald feels that it is justified in calling attention to the splendid paper it issued yesterday, Every detail of President Roosevelt's visit to Salt Lake, from the time of his arrival to the moment of his departure, was reported more thoroughly and more graphically than by any other Salt Lake paper. The pictorial features of the president's visit, as published by The Herald, were not approached by its contemporaries.

Kocian has brought back to this country the Stradivarius violin he borrowed and took to Europe with him. This was very thoughtful in Mr. Kocian. Still, if he had waited a few months longer he might have had the company of an officer on the return trip.

We don't have much information at hand as to the sort of weather they had for Memorial day in other cities, but we do know none of them had anything as fine as Salt Lake. The weather sharp is surely trying to win back his lost reputation.

In general assembly, the Presbyterians have passed a resolution calling upon the senate to expel Senator Smoot instantly. We hardly believe President Roosevelt will call an extra session for this purpose, but he may. There's no telling.

Just when Salt Lake was ready to claim the sleeping girl record, France reports the case of a young woman who has napped for twenty years. Our girl will have to sleep a long time if she hopes to make up a gap like that.

Shamrock II and Shamrock III have started over here to have a few trial races before the big event. It would seem that Sir Thomas Lipton might save money by leaving his challengers all on this side of the water.

It appears that postoffices all over the country are getting a good deal more than the law allows them. Evidently, as we have remarked before, there is a busy time in prospect for your Uncle Samuel's courts.

We know of nothing that might interrupt this spell of pretty weather, except an announcement that the Press club of Salt Lake and the Commercial club had agreed on a date for their long-deferred ball game.

## Too Much For Him.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)  
"And do you mean to say," exclaimed Farmer Brown to a policeman in Lebanon, Pa., as he gazed at the trolley wire "that that think is used for travelin' purposes?"  
"Yes."  
"Human bein's go that a-way?"  
"Of course."  
"Good-bye."  
"Where are you going?"  
"Back home. I'm gettin' used to the steam cars, but I'm durned if I'm ready to be sent by telegraph."

## The New White Page.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)  
A former Philadelphian recently gained a Missouri girl for his bride by the elopement method. The girl was somewhat romantic, and when the ceremony had been performed and the telegram sent advising her parents of what had taken place, she looked soulfully up into the eyes of her husband and said: "Dear, we have added a leaf to our book of life today, haven't we?" "Yes," replied the happy groom, "I guess it must be the flyleaf."

## Needed a Decision.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)  
A judge, in crossing the channel one stormy night, knocked against a well known lawyer, who was suffering terribly from seasickness. "Can I do anything for you?" said the judge. "Yes," gasped the seasick lawyer, "I wish your lordship would overrule this motion."

# A Reason Must Exist for Every Sacrifice In Life

In business it must be a forceful reason to cause one to sacrifice his profits, as a merchant exists and prospers only because of his legitimate profits.

A subject of great interest to nearly everyone is Leyson's great Consolidation Sale, where the largest jewelry house in Utah is forced to sacrifice its profits to induce the people to take goods for their cash.

It is an uneven trade we are making with great odds in favor of our customers. Not only do we give our legitimate profits to our patrons but we personally guarantee every piece of goods from any and all lines to give not only satisfaction but pleasure to the purchaser.

It is a satisfaction to purchase serviceable and durable goods but a genuine pleasure to buy them for less than they are actually worth.

We cannot promise that this marvelous sale will continue much longer and would remind anyone who has a June wedding gift to buy that a saving now on cut glass or silver of 20 per cent is worth considering and especially so as our combined stocks afford great variety from which to select.

We have discovered on a shelf in our store room about 250 sets (6 in a set) of Rogers' A 1 Silver-plated Tea-spoons, which we have decided to sell at one-half (1/2) regular price, or 75 cents a set. Only two sets to any one person. We can sell these spoons to the manufacturers for more money, but if you want a set they will be on sale Monday morning, 9 o'clock, June 1.

The jewelry house of Leyson Co. is arranging to equip and conduct a modern jewelry establishment at 236 S. Main St.

We are not only anxious to have a new store but more anxious to show our patrons a new stock as well and this is another reason why we are sacrificing our profits.

If there exists a person in Utah who has not mastered the details of Leyson's peerless Consolidation Sale we will state that the sale includes every article in our establishment and the discounts range from 20 to 50 per cent from regular, legitimate retail prices marked in plain figures.

It is an unusual sale of an unusual stock and is worth notice.

**Leyson's**  
JEWELERS.  
154 MAIN ST.